A DAY FOR CHILDREN.

THE ANNUAL SABBATH EXERCISES FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

inday and the Manner in Which ances Are Made Charming with ers and Recitations-Church Music, Flow Decorations.

Fight, 1880.3 [Copy.

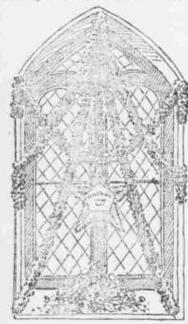
was a place of terror Years ago the churchistle ones were taken to lively children. The their feet touched duly to church, whether their feet touched the floor or not, and whether its numerou derstand the sermon, with heads, or had to go napping from sheer weari ness. If they played any sly pra the or relaxed the stiffness and decorum w, with was thought necessary for churchypera, o. d and young, it went hard with them, for there was



A PLOBAL LIGHTHOUSE. the stately tithing man, whose duty it was to remind any young stor of his churculy duties if he failed to observe them. A Gra while the office of this familionary was abolished, able, unwermed and forabled with high straight benches, and the pulpit so elevate that leading no was apt to make young neeks ache and young eyes grow boavy, children

Today churches are well heated, lighted and furnished, seats are emier, there is music to charm childish as well as grown up ears, and many pastors speak especially to children for a few minutes before each morning sermen. But this is not the lest. A whole Sanday in the year is given up entirely to chil-dren. No one knows where the plan originated, nor whom happy thought it was to have the day a Sunday in early summer, thus linking chiliren with flowers. Some churches call it June Sunday, some Floral Sunday, out whatever the name it is always wholly the There are two things inseparably connected

with the elebration of this day—flawers and musical eror line. The foral decorations in city churches are often in contact and orquisits. Semetimes the pulpit platform is emarged, so that the infant class our at upon it, each dres, in their pale enforced and white con-Elaborate exercises sumetimes include the construction of a large floral piece, each part being brought by one pupil and fitted in its place. It may be a sulpor a lighthouse or a mammoth Bible or perhaps a cross. In many cases the places which form the whole are times the errorss to borne by the church. Methodist course in this city preached on the morning of Caldirer's day a sermen on "Flowers; Their Influence and Lessons," the text being "Consider the The afternoon was devoted to exercises by the primary department. In Scripture remains, recitations and addresses took place, the chief feature of which was the erection of a ministure floral church on a Sunday school class. When finished the edi-



A DECISEATED WEEDOW, fice was a protty sight, being furnished wit were lossed, to the militure of were lighted, the bell becam to sound and the organ played softer. These an unseen ber

As a rule the majority of flowers ar potted plants are an oreel around the pulper but one wheel at lead has adopted a plan b work are distributed. The large church of of the several closure is assigned the task fit. If they choose they can gather enough flowers to make one which we have a thing of beauty. Daises form a good background f a word in grown letters made of leaves. preferred, the green may form the back ground and drives the lettering. Perhaone class will arrange a window whose shi ing sill is banked in this way, the word " joice" standing but by My. Posteons of gree are draped above, and in the center is hing festooned with dairy chains and have sever roses, edged with smiles, which form involves the sacrifice of Saturday afternoon work thus fails more evenly, and childre are doubly interested in what they have be

Another feature of Children's day-I il not know whether it should be spoken of us perhaps both-is the presence of a number of birds whose engiseers bung from the ceilini with long wires. The sound of ergan ar-stuging seems to impire canaries, and the pour out their awestrst sougs on Children day, and contribute no small share to its pla

Decorations need not all be so elaborate a these described above. The humblest can-

gregation and S inday school can ornament the interior of the building it occupies—per-haps only a scho ol house—if the boys and girls are enlisted to help in the work. Arouse their interest and enthresiasm, and there is nothing they will not do. Set them to gathering flowers, no matt er lasw common, provided they are pretty. The sprint of the day is the ame, whether the de cor ation come from field or florist. The boys can make the framework of the floral piece intended for these exercises. This can be do zered with green and nade to stand upright it a shallow box which forms its base, the box to be filled with flowers. Let a number of a embers of the school come up with a blosse m or a handful of them, and repeat someta ing about flowers When the base is comps sted the word Jesus or Saviour may be spells of in flowers on the transverse beam of the cross. If possible, let the wall behind the cleak or pulpit bear the inscription: "In the cross of Christ I glory," made of flowers, or eve vg reens, or gilt paper. Flowers for this purpos v can be made of tis sue paper, if not too g as dy, though natural ones are, of course, it so best. As for the music, new annuals are provided for this day each year by leading m asic publishers. The following selections may be of use in the ex-ercite with the cross. At each pupil lays his handi ... of flowers at the base, he or she can give one of the quotatic us, adupting it as nearly as possible to th , kind of flower brought. Culidren takin, t part in spelling out the name on the cross' may repeat verses of Scripture as they put their flowers in place:

Your volcaless lips. O flowers, as w living preachers, Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book.
Supplying to my fancy numerou a teachers
From loneliest nock.

Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that swingeth

And folls his performe on the par sing air Makes Sabbath in the fields, and over ringeth A call to p. wyer. -English Post.

> II The infinite bliss of nature I feel in every vo. 5: The light and the in e of summer Blossoms in heart 1 and brain.

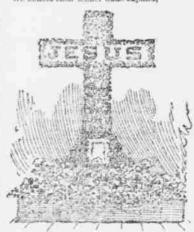
But not alone the fairest flowers; The merest grass
Along the roadside where we pas % Lichen, and moss, and stordy weed

To nourish one small send.

In all places, then, and in all sensors

Flowers expand their light and soulisk e wings Teaching us, by most persussive reasons,

How akin they are to human things. And with childfile, excluding effection



FLORAL CHOSE, Emblems of our own great resurrection, Emplems of the bright and better land.

And breaking buils and wings that this seems one expectancy divine Of something God has promised it. -Edgar Fawcett.

And all the world with greens that shies,

'Tis heaven alone that is given away; 'Tis only God may be her for the asking; No price is set on the lavish summer; June may be had by the poorest comer

VII Flowers are the granders thing that God ever

VIII Tis summer, glorious summer! Look to the glad green earth. How from nor grateful bosom. The horb and flower spring forth Those are her rich thanksgivings, Their incease floats above

Father, what may we offer? Thy chosen flower is love. Each day is a branch of the Tree of Life, laden heavily with fruit. If we lie down lazily beneath it, we may starve; but if we shake the branches

> With not one role entwined: And more did this and crown adora Than that he left behind:

And gladly did he press it there. Upon his godlike brow, Knowing that in our path more fair Would bloom the roses now.

O, when we grown the fragrant flowers



MINI & URS FLORAL CHURCH That so, i a thorn is found, let us think of him who wor The thern without the rose, And bear, as nationally he bore, Our fewer, lighter woes.

ANNIE ISABEL WILLIS

Keep Your Hat Shiny. "I haven't had my hat froned since I ought it two months ago," I heard a entleman say as he handed it to the atendant of a well known hat store to ave it dressed over. "You seem to ave the common idea that ironing poils a siik int," replied the hat man. That is a great mistake. No one wears silk hat over a year, while the maority of men change with the spring and fall styles. You might iron a hat very day for six months without wearng off the nap or injuring it unless you ould burn it in ironing, which rarely appens. The leading hat store proprie ors do not care to disseminate much inormation on this subject because they ell has with a guarantee to iron them or you at any time free of cost. If it were not for the common idea that from ng hurts the hat, the stores would be

clogged with the mere business of iron-

ing hats"-New York Press.

FASHIONS IN FRANCE.

The Margabe d'A Writes Charmingly of the Gowas of Gilltering Paris. Paris, May 23.-Although we have had the renown of leading the fashion for so many long years, we are not above adopting a fancy occasionally from other

countries. Last week I met a charming little friend of mine, Mme. de St. Almy, who is a recognized leader of fashion, and she had on a clan tartan plaid gown, a Mo-



Dugald plaid, I think it is called, all

brown and drab, with yellow and red and green fine stripes running through it, and actually the sleeves stood up to her ears. The gown was princesse shape, and cut in the bias, with a front of black velvet and a high collar of the

Other English costumes that are finding favor are the amazones, the wearers of which are everywhere on the Bois, mounted on their English cobs and trotting along sedately or galloping wildly The habit with us is English, only that we make the skirt a little longer and a little more rample, as the scant riding skirt a l'Angleise is not to our taste. We wear the trousers, to be sure, and the high hat, but the latter is not so high this season, and always has a veil tied around it. Very young ladies wear jockey caps, which are not lovely, but



THE STATISTIC safer than the high hole, which are so apt In the English marriage service, as silver buttons, and a jockey cap.

PROGRESS OF ENGLISH WOMEN.

MARQUISE D'A.

Lady Colin Camp bell Writes of the Primro e League.

LONDON, May 25 .- The American public, I have no doubt, have heard ad nauseam of the Primi ose dames and the Liberal lady canvas ters. But I wonder if readers across the waters realize the amount of knowled to English women are gaining by their political works? I would agree with the most ardent Liberal in his criticis n of all the silly badges, orders, titles and insignia of the Primrose league, and as the same time I would second many of the accusations brought by the most deterrained Tory against the work of Liberal female canvassers; but, as a sincere advocate of women's advancement, I can not shut my eyes to the fact that the education these women are gaining for the nselves-an education which will redour d to the nation's benefit in the future -more than outweighs any injury arising from par-

ticular methods or isolated actions. These political leagues are spreading out all over the country. Women every where are being brought in contact with cleverer and more active minds; they are hearing discussed the burning questions of the hour; they are being consulted as to ways and means of political work: they are above all learning the value of organized effort. As an earnest unholder of woman's emancipationboth on its individual and humanitarian side-I see all this political agitation with heartfelt thankfulness. It will broaden the horizon of the mothers of today, and so secure to the Great Britain of to-morrow wiser statesmen and a people more earnest and enlightened.

An effort in practical philanthropy was recently inaugurated by Ludy George Hamilton in one of the worst quarters of London. The object is to start happy evenings for the children in the public schools. The difficulty of organizing indoor games for boys and girls drawn from the roughest neighborhoods led the association to provide fixed amusements, such as conjuring and dissolving views. The immense success of the first entertainments promises well for the future usefulness of the "Children's Happy Evenings association.



Cruel Cynicism. Editor-Did you come up on the ele-

Mr. Shakfellow-Why, yes. sir. Editor-I thought possibly you might

have used the poem. It is light enough.

Excepting to the Ruling. Mamma (steruly)-Don't you know that the great King Solomon said, "Spare the rod and speil the child?"

Bobby—Huh! But he didn't say that until he was growed upl-Pack

ABOUT ENGAGEMENTS.

WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS OF EN-GAGED LOVERST

Ince Betrothed Was the Same as Mar riage-Handfasting Cruelty of Men in Noedlessly Breaking an Engagement. Breach of Promise Cases.

[Copyright by American Press Association.] There is no law in the social code at once so stringent and so variable as that relating to the manner of conducting an enga ement of marriage. It is a good deal like the children's game, Simon says this!

And whether it is this or thus, the players must do exactly as Simon orders. Sometimes, for instance, Mrs. Grundy has demanded that betrothals should be of the most private, almost surreptitious character; that there should be "an understanding" between the young people, and a few, a very few, of the bride's family should be let into the secret, but that the world at large should be astonished and taken altogether by surprise in hearing some fine morning that Colin and Phyllis were married "very quietly" at the bride's home a few days since.

Then Mrs. Grundy takes a French fit, and the marriage is to be arranged between the two families and announced by a betrothal party given by the bride's mother.

Just now, I believe, it is the thing for the girl herself to give a tea to her girl friends, and receive their congratulations and some little gifts, heralds, as it were, of the more costly wedding gifts to come, all by herself. In fact, so strict is the idea of "ladies only" on these occasions that everybody was very much scandalized by the presence of the Colin of one of these latter engagement parties.

"So very awkward! So indelicate!" exclaimed one of the guests in my presonce, and I could not but suggest that perhaps the flances felt that seeing is believing, and wished to prove that her pretentions were not without foundation.

This parading the engagement and the engaged is perhaps one extreme, but certainly a former friend of mine went to the other when she one day invited her own mother into her bedroom and, exhibiting a white silk dress lying upon the couch, remarked: "That's my wedding dress, mother, and I shall be married to-morrow evening, here at home."

I always thought if I had been that mother I would have replied as coolly: "Oh, indeed! I'm sorry, but I am going away for two or three days, and shall start in an hour."

Another New York girl whom I knew walked out of the house one morning, went to the Little Church we all know of, was married, bought a paper of chocolate creams and went home, while her husband took a train west. Some months later he returned to the city, called upon his wife, and the two together announced the marriage to the somewhat astonished parents of the bride, the daughter remarking that she "didn't want the fuss of an engagement."

But it seems to me that these secretive people lose one of the very prettiest and most ideal epochs of life, the season of open and privileged betrothal. One feels it in reading history and seeing the pretty pageant of the flancuilles of some fair young princess who returns for awhile to her father's house a maiden, yet bearing somewhat of the sweet dignity of matrophood and the honors of

togiveheadache. Habit basques are quite used in the mother country, there is a good deal trimmed, and suede gloves provision made for a betrothal service, are worn. The young Duchesse de Bligny to be followed weeks, months, or, as is marriage ceremony, and at one wedding whereat I assisted in London the man and maid stopped at the entrance of the choir and there "gave their troth" before proceeding to the altar steps, where they were married.

It seems to me that if some pretty daughter of Murray Hill were to get the fashion of going to church and being betrothed, and then having a reception in her father's house, it would be received as a quaint and original idea and set a

charming fashion. All pretty ideas, however, may be excanded like bubbles until they burst, and this has been. There was a period when betrothals, especially in Scotland, were looked upon in nearly the same ight as marriages, and great immoralities sprung from them. One of Sir Walter Scott's novels, "The Monastery," I believe, turns upon this idea, the betrothed pair calling themselves "hand-

fast" and openly living together. The same abuse of betrothal is brought forward in Wilkie Collins' novel of "The Cloister and the Hearth," one of the best stories he ever wrote. In fact, the marringe records became so obscure and so vague in consequence of this abuse of betrothal that the Scottish law was bliged, in defense of the rights of property, to ordain that any couple calling themselves man and wife, or even living together in those relations, were actually to be held as such, although no marriage ceremony had been imposed upon them.

The privileges and rights of betrothed vers have been, and perhaps are, as rague as the importance of betrot val. We shall all agree that Scott's hero, and others like him, pushed both rights and privileges to an undue extent, but on the ther hand I heard one lady boast that her husband had no more than kissed her hand before she was married to him. and a man of my acquaintance bemoaning his unhappy marriage said that he knew nothing at all of his wife's character until it was too late, for they had only been alone twice before their wedding day, and at home she was effaced by her

lever and managing mamma. But very few, either of men or maids. rould be content with such a cool and formual engagement as these, and howver they begin, they generally manage us time goes on to seemre some private interviews, and I dare say to indules in some carveres a little warmer than the kissing of hands.

It is the nature of man to pursue, and

and it ought to be the nature of woman my, and to keep on flying as long as the pursuit continues; and let me tell you in your ear, my dears, that it is the very best way to keep up his interest in the pursuit; but still a loving and confiding young girl does not always conv too closely the manners of Diana, who had Actsom bounded to death for peeping at her in the bath, nor of Atalanta who expended all the golden apples in diversing her presends from the chase; they are not generally mortally offended if the engaged lover claims a kiss or two, and I have heard of dear hittle creatures

who not only surepted but returned these shells."- New York Com.

west tribles, and were after all none the

Yes, lovers will demonstrate their ove, I suppose, and for my part I agree with the old essayist, who says: "All men love a lover," and always feel very ndulgent toward any of their sweet follies which come under my notice. Still I do want to say one little word to the dear girls whom I love and admire

so heartily, and it is this:

Keep your place. The time of berothal is the time of your greatest power and authority, at any rate, unless as a wife you earn for yourself a place that many wives never attain. But now, now while you are promised to this man. and not yet in his power, while he still clothes you with the shining robe of an ideal, and familiarity has not as yet betrayed the fact that you are after all only an ordinary woman, now, when he may not be with you at all times and spends much of his absence in reviewing the last interview, now is the time if you are wise, and hold yourself steadily in hand, keeping your own place and keeping him in his, that you may establish yourself in a position with regard to this man which you need never lose.

Don't be cold, or unsympathetic, or prudish and old maidish, for no real man can en lure that and keep his love; but never come down from your throne to sit at his feet; never lay aside your royal robes of maidenly reserve and sensitive purity; never fail to respect yourself and you will never lose his respect, and there s absolutely no foundation for enduring love but respect; believe me, for it is true.

Men talk of liking women whose hearts outrun their heads, who have no will of their own, who are like wax in their hands, etc., etc.; but although they may eagerly seek these pretty dells for an hour they soon weary of them, and if they ever marry the wedding day is the end instead of the beginning of the love story. Be wise, my little girl, be wise! Recognize your own strength and your own power and make the most of it: hold yourself back and your lover will pursue; remain queen of your own position and he will make you queen of his: come down from your own place and lay vourself at his feet, and he will rest his foot upon you, and believe it is the natural and right thing to do.

I have a theory of my own, that if a man breaks off his marriage engagement it is almost always the girl's fault. She has been either too hard or too soft with him, either chilled him into the conviction that she is heartless and devoid of tenderness, or she has valued herself so lightly that he has learned to hold very cheaply what is so lavishly bestowed.

And yet I condemn very seriously the man who for less than the gravest causes will break off his engagement to the girl he has seriously invited to become his wife. Nothing is more damaging to a girl in a social point of view than to have been jilted, and although she may not be at all to blame in the matter, or at most have only shown errors of indgment and self management, a sort of stigma attaches to her in almost every circle of society, and another man is less likely to seek her in marriage. The man always seems to me that if an engagement must be broken the man should have the chivalry to take the odium of being discarded upon his own shoulders, and declare the young lady to have been the discarder.

I am always so sorry when I see in the papers that some girl, or perhaps some "How do you spend your evenings? widow, is string a man for breach of Don't you go out at all?" hot tempered, desperate creature has hand wherewith to strike at the man she morning we are tired. Besides, my sewing still loves, and is so bitterly ashamed of herself for loving.

One class of women take to horsewhips, and one to pistols, and one to the law, and one to resolute defamation, and I am sorry for them all, for I am sure they never would so disgrace themselves except in the extremity of great suffering. and I know that in the very nature of things their revenge, however successful. will entail more suffering in the end. And I am sorry, too, for the more dignified and patient victims who say not a word and do not a thing, but draw the robe close over the bleeding wound and dance, and sing, and smile in calm defiance of their own breaking hearts and

wounded womanhood. Yes, I pity these, but I hardly know whether I pitied a lady, now dead, whom I used to know. She was engaged to a man whom she not only loved, but respected and admired, and who seemed, as all the world said, the one man in the world whom she should marry. A noble position was offered to him, and he went to Spain to make arrangements for accepting it and to prepare a home for his bride. One of the sudden fevers of the country seized upon his unacclimated

system, and in three days he was dead His bride to be made little open lament, but in the same day she heard the news set off to visit a sister in a distant city. When she came home she was dressed in widow's weeds, and always wore them until the day of her death, some twenty years later. She was always cheerful, always silent, always gently reserved, tender and loving to hose who remained, but never ending to any other place than that she had assumed—a wasw in heart if not in name.

It was, perhaps, the happiest life she could have chosen.

Mr. Smithers (on being asked if he objected to wigs - Why. I'd scener dye than to wear one. Mrs. Snoopers (who can't tell a joke, to

wanted to know of Mr. Smithers if he would wear a wig, and he declared that leath would be preferable.-Harper's The old senatorial tradition that Senator Hoar never appreciates or perpe-

ferred to the fact that way back in the

Manuschmently segments were used as

"Yes, and very good money it was,

ator Gray:

rates a joke has been found to be a myth. During Senator Jones' exhaustve speech on the silver question he re-

aucient days of the old commonwealth of Dr. Scance Spicer, of London, to a recent paper road before the Odentological acci-sty, remarked upon the frequency with which he had found ourlous teeth associmoney. Mr. Hoor nodded his venerable head in approval and whispered to Senated with obstantion of the pharynx and anlarged tomaller so much so that he had too. If a person in those days wanted to order a dozen on the half shell be could do so in perfect safety, knowing that he could pay for them with the

EVERY DAY SHOP GIRLS.

HOW ONE LITTLE WOMAN MAN-AGES TO LIVE ON \$4 A WEEK.

What She Does in the Evening and How She Dresses on \$1.50 a Week-Just the Story of Thousands of Working Girls in the Large Citics.

How girls manage to live respectably and dress decently on a salary of \$4 or \$5 per week used to be a mystery to me. Yestering girl solved it for me. I was seated beore a counter in a Sixth avenue dry goods shop selecting fancy kandkerchiefs. The salesgirl who was selling them was a patient little creature, with sad blue eyes and drawn expression about her mouth that did not belong to youth, but rather to that later day when reality forces itself upon us and we feel the monotony of a routine existence. Her hair was fair and brushed smoothly back from her face, and she was dressed nestly in a plain black gown.

"Do they treat you well here?" I asked.
"Of course," she laughed synically, and commenced to beat a tattoo with her gers on the box cover beside me. There was that in her manner which told me more plainly than words that I might quiz her all day without receiving any satisfac tion, so I told her what I wanted to find

"Very well, but you will not tell my name. I should get discharged if the firm knew I had talked to customers. They are very strict about that," she answered. I promised eternal secrecy, and that neither her counter nor the shop in which she worked should be mentioned, and that not knowing her name, I could not repeat it. "How long have you been in a shop?"

was my first question.
"Over four years," she answered,
"What is your salary?" "Four dollars per week." STRETCHING FOUR DOLLARS.

"Do you live with your parents or do you "I board." "How much does your board cost you!"

"The people where I am staying are friends. They have a flat. I have a little room, and I have whatever they have to eat. I am like one of the family. "How much do you pay for your board?"
"Two dollars and a half a week."

"And your laundering) "They let me use the stationary tub and "How about your clothes? You seem

"I make them all myself in the evening after my work is done." "And your bats and gloves and shoes,

with only \$1.50 a week?" "I buy glowes when we have a sale and I can get a pair cheap. I pay fifty cents a pair for gloves, and one pair lasts me three onths with mending and care." "But your hats"-

How do you manage to buy those things

a cheap hat, bend it into a new shape and sew the trimming on myself."

"And your shoes—how much do they cost

"Shoes are expensive. If takes two weeks" savings to buy a pair of shoes. I pay \$3 a pair, but they last for six months." "But where can you find money enough out of your wages for bose, heavy skirts.

flannels and knon for outside garments and dresses for warm weather?" is not injured, nor are his chances of side jucket. I buy the jucket rendy made subsequent marriage affected at all, and sheap. It takes several weeks to buy whether it is he or she who breaks off one, but it lests a long time. I make my own summer dresses of dark ginghams. They are cheap, look peat and wear a long I also make up my own linen. buy cheap stockings and keep ther

"Do you fit your own waists?" "Yes, I have a pattern that is just my measure, and then I buy jerseys to wear in

promise of marriage, for I always imagine it to be the suicidal expression of aggine it to be the suicidal expression of angry pride and wounded love, self love times I go to the theatre with a lady friend, equally proper to write the save we six in the gallery and it only costs as as well as other love, and that the poor, 25 cents apiece. She pays her fare and I pay mine. But we don't go often because only seized upon the weapon nearest at it is so late when we get home and the next wouldn't get done."

"How do you spend Sunday!" "I lie abed Sunday morning-it is the only morning I can rest, and I sleep i of the day. In the afternoon I read the newspapers and at night go to church.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HAPPINESS "This is your daily life are you happy?"

What do you look forward to?" "Nothing," she answered, dejectedly. "Have you no ambition?" "What good would it do me! I am not erincated but I am sonalide

"Don't you look forward to any happiness most girls have sweethearts and look orward to a home of their own—they plan heir wedding dresses and have never to e fulfilled decame of happiness in mac-

I have no sweetheart and I never dream -I don't have time during the day and at right I am too tired."

You may come if you want to, but my salary is all the assistance I want. I want nothing I do not earn."

I admired her independence, yet asked for her address, notwithstanding her re-fusal of assistance. She wrote it on a slip of paper-her name I will not mention Her address was on Ninth avenue, near Nineteenth sirect.

Last evening I called at the girl's home -rather boarding place. It was a tene-ment house flat, in the fifth story of a rigantic block. I paused at each bunding sufficient breath to mount another flight, and was at last admitted to the right place.

"I have been trying to think just what I pay for everything," she said, referring to a slip of paper she carried. "I pay \$6 a year for shoes, \$2 for gloves, \$4 for two jerseys; \$12 buys me four gingiam dresses and fixings: \$7 bers both summer and winter hats for one year, my lines and flannels cost about \$8c handkerchiefs, hose, ribbons and ruchings, 8% two eashmere dresses, \$10-one for best, one for every day-and I wear jorney walsts and save the made one, and the rest I spend on car fare and Christmas presents for the children. I forgot to say my outside jacket cost \$10, but I bought is winter before last."

Later she offered to show me her re A swish of white parietan tied with a bow gentleman who has joined group to ask of red ribbon was hung across the top of a what the fun is about - Why, some one small looking glass, there was a single bedstead, a commode of pine, the top of which held a bests and pitcher, and the row of drawers below held the personal effects of the philosophical girl. was a chair the seat of which held a chints cushion. This was offered me, the girl humalf on the edge of the bed as she talked .- New York Press.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENEL

Breathing Thomph the Mouth a Canse of

pade it a restime practice to emusice the peth in all computing of character, and he believed that the manuficial a relation be-twen them, and he former is of opinion that them is a music relation between

some cases of vaulton arch, marrow jaws, and irregular teach and masal obstruction. Normally we should breathe through the iose, so as to warm and filter the air re-

All animals, savage races and young infants do so; but a large number of adults of civilized nations breathe through the mouth, because they have some obstruc-tion of the masal passages, erectile tumors, permanent entarrhal affections, polypi, post-masal admeid growths, etc. Mouth breathing, he said, as a predisposing cause of caries of the teeth, came into action in various ways. The teeth were exposed to a current of air of a much over temperature than that of the body, which would tend to cause inflammation of the perioscum and pulp of a tooth; the cold, dry air produced congestion of the mucous mem-brane, with a secretion of stringy acid muous, and the rapid evaporation of water which takes place when the mouth is constantly open inspissated this mucus, which of micro-organisms.

open, the tougue falls back, and the parotid secretion finds its way directly through the pherynx instead of bathing and washing With reference to the so called V-shaped maxilla, Dr. Spicer thought that many cases might be traced to mouth breathing, the muscles of the cheek press ing unduly upon the soft alveoli when the

Confectioners' Disease. A peculiar affection of the fingers has

recently been observed in France among persons engaged in manufacturing candiec fruits. The sides of the nails become loca-ened and raised up, the nail turns black, and in the worst stages a painful swelling appears at the base of the nail. The nail cines scaly and roughened and broken into pieces, but does not fall entirely off When confectioner's work is discontinued the discase soon passes away, but leaves the finger wide and flat at the end and the nail deformed. Dr. Albertin, of Lyons, says that among the large number of candy factories which he has visited he has not found one in which from one to three workmen were not suffering with the dis-

Surgical Reporter that the cause of the trouble may be found in the various substances, such as mallie, tarteric and citric acids, employed in the manufacture of candies, and in alternately putting the hands into hot and cold liquids. It would be interesting to know whether this disease exists among the numerous confee tioners of this country.

Milk Prepared for Feeding Infants. A writer in The Pharmaceutical Journal gives the following formula for preparing cow's milk for feeding infants:

Finely ground catmoni, 1-4 gradually increasing to 1-2 ounce; fresh butter, 1 drachm; milk sugar, 2 drachms; fresh cow's milk, 6 fluid ounces; pure water, 6 fluid ounces; salt, 5 grains or a sufficiency. Mix gradually the water with the oab

meal, milk sugar and salt, so that no lumps are formed in the mixture, then add the milk and butter, and heat to the beiling point in a clean, entirefled saucepan. The product should be made up to the measure of half a pint, if necessary, and given luke warm with a spoon when required. The catmeal has been found to act as a laxative and also as a direct fat and heat producar in the process of digestion. process of focaling with a spoon is at first roublesome, but it is to be preferred to the use of a feeding bottle, if care he taken to have all the wassels employed serupulously

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Pleasant Christening and Birthday Costoms Observed by Many People. Christening ceremonials are becoming more and more beautiful each year and the custom of making a child's christening a pleasant family celebration, as well as a re ligious ceremony, grows in favor.

According to the social etiquette of New York, the formality most in favor in the giving of a reception; the house are fixed from 3 or 4 o'clock until 6 p. m. It is

The engraved form is scarcely varied from the following: HE AND MISS JAMES ALDRICOS request the honor of your pression at the christening of their non (or daugiste at 5 a clock, Wednesday, May 30, Reception from 4 to 5.

No. 101 Et. James street. This card receives an early response. Flowers ornament the house tastefulls and perhaps claisorately. The guests all arrive in reception or visiting toilets before 5 o'clock, and meet the best and hosters fust as they would at any reception. Some times there is a band of music, but oftener a planist and a quartet of singers selected from among the friends or kinepeople of the child. There is a temporary font ar ranged in a prominent position in the room. A small round table or pedestal is chosen, and prop its center is pieced a silver bow or goblet, or one of glass. The edge of the pedestal is hung with vines, and the top of the pedestal is built up to the rim of the bowl with white flowers. At 5 o'clock the child is brought to the presents, who stand by the fout, and the clergyman goes through the formalities of his own church Directly after this congratulations are of fered to the fether and mother, the child is petted and admired or it is removed to its own spartment, seconding to its desire or aversion for society. Refreshments are offered as at any aftertioon opterteinment

than are provided at an informal reception The birthdays of children are celebrated in New York more and more after the ens toms of Europeans. A little feast is made for the child, but the invitations seldom extend beyond a number that may be seated at table. The frast is defety and plentiful, and its especial characteristic is a cake in which are imbedded (in tittle tin tubes near the outer chin of the cake as many fancy wax candles as are the years of the young person in whose honor the party is They are already lighted wi oung people are invited into the banqueting spartment. After the food is the one who is celebrating a birthday cuts the cake, if he or she is old enough, and a piece is given to each guest. Plays or dances follow the supper. Guests are not expected to make presents. These little reisbrations continue annually till the child is old enough to enter society

"He Est 'Em All."

A jeweler out in Lewrenceburg, O., missed several valuable storms early one morning, and couldn't account for their disapprareace, for he had only opened the sale a few moments before. He coursed in wain for them, and then, turning to his three year old baby, who had been running about, saked: "Whete are these little things?" "Me out 'era all," was the baby's answer. A physician was at once some moned. He did not think any serious result would follow the contly feast. An ex-amination of the tray showed that is pearle and five diamends had been swallowed the child.--Philadelphia Lodger.

A criminal whose day of errorution had arrived was suited by his juiller if he had any last favor to sek.
"I have, atr," said the condem

"and it is a very slight-flavor, indeed."
"Well, it is a reality a slight-flavor, I congrant fit. What is 10."
"I handers for a flavor providen to eat."
"Peacled." explained the failer, "why,
they wan't be slight for target man, "that
"Well," sold too condenses the man, "that